# THE WORLD

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### THE NOVEMBER RECORD.

Total number of "Worlds" printed during the month of November, 1887,

8,505,840. AVERAGE PER DAY FOR THE ENTIRE

# 283,528 COPIES.

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION during the past siz

tears compared:		
	Monthly Total.	Daily Average.
1882	943,861	31,462
1883	1,361,670	45,389
1884	3,845,834	198,194
1885	4,948,453	164,948
1886	6,107,420	203,580
2887 8,505,840		283,528

# OPEN TO ALL.

The New York "World" invites every Newspaper Proprietor and every Advertiser to examine its Books and Press Room to Satisfy himself about its Circulation.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

(Agate Measurement.)
Ordinary, 25 cents per line. No extra price for acceptable display. Business or Special Notices, opposite Editorial page, 50 cents per line. Reading Notices, starred or marked "Advi.": First page, \$1.50 per line; Fourih page, \$1.25 per line; Inside page, \$1

Per lim.
The rites for advertising in the Daily WOBLD do not apply to the Evening issue. Nor do the rates of that issue apply to the Morning Edition.

### THE DANGER IS HERE,

The defenders of the war tariff now undertake to belittle the surplus and to represent " the possibility of a deficiency in the near future."

Neither lying nor blinking will alter facts. Secretary FAIRCHILD shows that "each year for twenty-two years there has been a surplus-the least, \$2,844,000 in 1874; the greatest, \$145,543,000 in 1882." The total surplus in this time has been nearly \$1,500,-000,000. The surplus last year was \$103,000,-000. The surplus for the current year will be **2140,000,000.** 

Heretofore the excess has been applied to reducing the debt. This channel of outlet was closed last July. The danger of accumulation is upon us.

Off with the superfluous war taxes!

### MR. BLAINE'S IDEAS.

Mr. BLAINE puts the cart before the horse in saying that the President favors the reten tion of the internal taxes " in order that the tariff may be forced down below the fair revenue standard."

The President would retain the remnant of the internal taxes in order that the necessities of the people may be relieved of war duties that are no longer required either for protection or revenue.

The reduction proposed by the President would leave the tariff higher than it was is

We agree with Mr. BLAINE that the internal tax on tobacco should be repealed. This compromise will doubtless be a part of any bill framed to pass.

Mr. Blaine's adhesion to his old idea of distributing the surplus among the States shows an unexpected streak of Bourbonism in him. The surplus is to be stopped, not scattered.

# A BULWARK OF MONOPOLIES.

What are "trusts" for? To crush competition and raise prices.

What makes "trusts" possible in thi country? The altitudinous war tariff. What is the limit of their extortion? The

self-same "vicious" tariff. The higher the tax on foreign importations the more secure and more profitable the monopolies. A blow at the war tariff is a blow at the

"trusts."

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH POSSIBILITIES.

The logic of events certainly favors the postal telegraph. It involves no new principle. From mail to telegraph is simply a scientific progression in method and not a change of function.

Private enterprise would never have given us the two-cent postage. Monopoly will never bring cheap telegraphy. For a sixpence the English Government system sends ten words to any part of the British Isles. Ten cents ought to carry a similar message to any part of this country.

Telegraphy is in the infancy of its usefulness. Low and uniform rates would multiply the business of the wires.

Put the civil service on the right basis, and then postal telegraphy will be a good thing to talk about.

# COST AND WORTH.

When it comes to a question of "worth," there is no doubt that any good newspaper is worth five cents, and an exceptionally good one, like THE WORLD, a dime.

The Sunday WOALD is well "worth " \$1. It contains more and better reading than a great many books that sell for that sum.

And yet if a good newspaper can be produced and sold at a profit for two cents, or three cents on Sunday, why shouldn't the public have the benefit of the cheapness warranted by an enormous circulation?

### It is cost and not worth that fixes prices. IT HAS BEEN TOUCHED.

A feeble plaint is raised by an Old Whig journal, at the tail of the Democratic procossion, to have "the internal revenue touched first."

The internal revenue was touched first and touched lass.

It has been backed and pruned until only

two articles are taxed under it-tobacco and spirits. At its height, the internal system taxed nearly everything movable in the country. It produced at its maximum \$309,000,000 a year. Last year it yielded but \$118,000,000. But the tariff is within 1 point of the highest war average. It produced last year over \$30,000,000 more than at the close of the

Tax luxuries and exempt necessities is the sound Democratic doctrine laid down by the President.

#### "THE WORLD" " MOVES ON."

THE WORLD "moves on" again-this time on to Washington. A small army of its alert reporters laid siege to Congress. And it captured what it was after-i. c., the opinions of the members on the tariff and Presidential questions.

Some significant facts were developed. The Democrats who expressed themselves were almost a unit in favor of the President's recommendations. A reasonable compromise measure would probably solidify the Democratic side of the House. More Republicans favored than Democrats opposed CLEVE-LAND's ideas. The outlook for tariff reform decidedly brightens.

But as for Mr. BLAINE, well-a-day! it looks like a political eclipse. Only twenty-five BLAINE Republicans could be found. Some forty were discreetly non-committal; seventeen were for the Convention's nominee.

THE WORLD "moves on," and radiates good deal of interesting information as it proceeds.

### TWICE COURTED.

The Chicago girl-who has been twice wooed and won by the same lover, because of a loss of all memory of the first wooing occasioned by a serious illness, has had a unique experience.

A great many girls are twice courted and won by the same wooer, but it is only a lovers' quarrel that intervenes. No well-conditioned young woman ever forgets her first wooing without the help of a memory-obliterating illness.

It is not recorded that the Chicago young man objected to doing his work over again.

### OUT THE TELEPHONE BATES.

The extortionate nature of the Bell mono poly is very apparent from the statistics of the telephone business, published for the first time in THE WORLD this morning.

Out of aggregate earnings of \$10,883,360 the subsidiary companies receive only 7.56 per cent. on their alleged capital. The parent company, charging \$14 rent on every one of the 341,670 instruments in use, takes the lion's share of the profits.

Protection to a patentee does not justify extortion. The Legislatures have the right to reduce telephone charges to a reasonable basis, and they should do so. The Bell people should be satisfied with a fraction of their present enormous income.

# EXTORTION NOT PROTECTION.

When Mr. BLAINE has read the full text of the President's message he will see that he has done Mr. CLEVELAND an injustice.

The President does not object to " permit ting protection to result freely as an incident to revenue duties." He expressly says that the tariff system " must be continued," and and that in its readjustment "the interests of American labor should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufactures," though " this may be called protection or by any other name."

It is not incidental protection, but intentional and direct extortion from the tax. payers to which the tariff reformers object.

It is stated in the Sun that PETER MITCHELL, 'late of Sharp's counsel," has been "mened" in connection with an Assistant District-Attorneyship, and that "the knowing ones say his chances are good." Jacob Sharp's chances are generally believed to be likewise good-for keeping his tiberty. .

The man who stole an umbrella from pedestrian in City Hall Park the other day will be back" in five years. By Recorder SMYTH's direction he spends the interval in Sing Sing.

The President recommends just what the National Conventions of both parties solemnly pledged themselves to do, and forthwith the entire Republican press begins to howl that he has invited blue ruin upon the country.

"There are worse things than a surplus," says a journal that is filled with inward rage at the President's Message. Yes, a war tax prolonged in the interest of monopolies is worse than the surplus that it produces.

"No one who dislikes to pay customs duties is compelled to do so," says a wartariff organ. No, he can go to jail for smuggling. But how about sugar? Can be get that of any home monopoly?

THE WORLD naturally recognizes enterprise when it sees it, and it cheerfully concedes that the Tribune's interview with Mr. BLAIRE on the President's message was an admirable stroke of work.

Mr. Blaine's idea that "whiskey should pay for coast defenses " will rank him as a emperance man among distillers and a aloonite among the Prohibitionists.

THE WORLD'S regiment of reporters captured Washington, though other regiments have failed. The pencil is mightier than the bayonet.

As a matter of cold fact, every reduction of the tariff made since the war has been followed by a reduction in the revenue from

The Supreme Court has declared prohibition to be constitutional. But even the Supreme Court cannot make prohibition possi-

If anything less than a 47 per cent. tariff be free trade," this country is going in for some freedom.

### NO FUN TO BE A CZAR.

Bill Nye's Dissertation on Some Obvious Discomforts of Royalty.

If anything could reconcile the average American boy to the fact that he is not a Czar, it would be the late story of Mr. Strakosch to the effect that His Imperial Malesty once, when Czarowitch, played a French obligate to the song given by Mine, Nilsson, and that years after, when he had secome a full-blown Czar, the orchestra affected him to tears, for it brought back the memory of that blessed time when he did not have to pu on a sheet-iron overcoat to go out and get the morning paper.

Happier indeed was this great man, with his French horn and his portfolio as Czarowitch, living from hand to mouth, than in after years as a thirty second degree Czar with a mighty Empire under ils thumb and a fractious bomb under his throne. Greatness brings with it newspaper criticism loss of appetite, languor, cold feet and death. And even in death a great man does not stand much of a chance. Relic-bunters come and try to break into his grave and carry fragments of his system away to remember him by, and the historian criticises him to his heart's content.

For this reason we ought to appreciate a country where we need not be great if we would rather not. A Czer really has no alternative. He can avoid being a Czarina by beginning in time, but when he discovers that he is a Czarowitch knows that it is good-by, John, as the Russians have it. Here the rules are less severe. A man may escape greatness for years and years. He may be President of the United States to-day and promoting pullets to-morrow.

The utmost latitude is given to an American. He can not only abstain from being great, but after he has been great, our people will excuse a man and allow him to insert himself into obscurit again in case he feels more comfortable that way. But a Czar has no chance. He really has no fun at all. As soon as he discovers that his lineage high he is open to criticism, and cannot do anything undignified.

A Czar who would play shortstop in a picked nine or go about the country delivering a humor ous lecture, would be ostracized. Many a long hot summer day he has to stay on a big red throne and reign while mediocre men go fishing. Just as he thinks he is alone and takes off his hot, erminetrimmed robes, thinking that he will sit in his shirt seeves and play a few strains on his French horn. a courtier comes in and, making a low obeisance states that he has a ukase which ought to be is sued in time to catch the % o'clock mail.

Then it is disagreeable for a man to be a Cza and suddenly find himself the parent of a Grand Duke whom he don't exactly feel at liberty t spank! No man really wants to spank a Grand Duke, no matter how little be is. As Americans we do not fully appreciate the blessings of freedom which are denied to a Czar. Czarinas also have a pretty hard row to use an Americanism. have to meet all the social demands that are made upon them and entertain neighboring potentates see that they have hot water and clean towels is their rooms while visiting at their houses, and show them the best places to trade while in the city. They also have to have general oversight of the chil dren, so that their distracted country will not run short of a monarch.

It is no uncommon thing for a Czarina to say to a visiting dynasty: "Excuse me a moment, Your ltoyal Altitoodleum; His Nibs the Grand Duke iss just informed me that Her Eminence the Grand Duchess, his sister, has got a Lima bean up BILL NYE.

### WORLDLINGS.

The Washoe Indians held a grand council near Genoa. Nev. recently and passed a law making thef punishable by death.

A physician of Quincy, Ill., has secured a piece of Amarchist Lingg's jawbone and placed it on exbibition for the benefit of the curious. George Dahn, a child of eight years living in

Columbus, Ind., was bitten by a rat last September, and has since had man; symptoms of hydro phobia. One of the allegations in a suit for divorce brought by a Jeffersonville (Ind.) bride of a year is

that her husband failed to keep his promise to buy her a silk dress. A great deposit of gypsum recently discovered in Hulmboldt County, Neb., has been sold to a syndicate of English capitalists for \$150,000. It

is estimated that it will yield 10,000,000 tons. Daniel Hulto, a planter, of Crawford County, Ga., reached the sge of one hundred years las week and blds fair to live for a quarter of a century to come. He was a gallant soldier in the war

A lady of Carmi, Ill., while combing her hair the other evening, accidentally thrust the comb in a gas jet near the mirror. The comb was of cells lold and flashed into flame like powder setting fire to her hair and giving her a narrow escape from serious injury.

There is an interesting freak of nature at Marys ville, Cal., in the shape of a double-headed calf. the two heads being set on one neck. But Byron, a rival California town, now looks down on Marys ville because of its wonderful pig, which has two bodies and one head.

A Kentucky woman who has seven sons, all born on Sanday, has petitioned Gov. Buckner for a per sion. Sne says in her letter that sne " Never here of 7 boys all Bean Born on Sunday," and she think that such an unexampled feat of maternity should be properly rewarded.

When an express train on the Boston and Lowel Railroad came thundering along near Nashua th-other day a tramp named "Joe," who was walk ing along the road with a companion, called out ' I'm going to board that train if it kills me." He did try to board it, but was thrown to the ground and fatally injured.

A large vault with walls of stone and filled with skeletons of human beings has been discovered in an Indian mound which overlooks the Missour River from a hill near Jefferson City, Mo. The skeletons are thought to be the remains of the ancient mound-builders, although the remarkable state of preservation in which they are found would indicate that they are of more recent date,

Thomas Wadham, a veteran Northern Pacific engineer, whose death took place recently at Brainerd, Minn., was not only one of the oldest ocomotive engineers in the United States out his life was a connecting link between the railroading of Stephenson's time and that of the present day, He was employed in the machine shops at Bristo when Stephenson's "Rocket" made its success ful trip over the Liverpool and Manchester road, and a few years later he had an engine of his own on the Great Western road. He came to America about thirty years ago.

Another Walking Delegate Accused. A warrant is said to be out for the arrest Walking Delegate Stoup, of the Food Producers

Section of the Central Labor Union, for conspir acy in calling out the waiters employed at Nilsson Hall.

The proprietor of the hall refused to sign a contract with his waiters for one year, and thereupor a strike was ordered. This is another phase of the difficulty between the Waiters' Unions and the Park and Ballroom Proprietors' Association.

To Succeed Master Workman Quinn. James E. Oulnn's rather checkered career Master Workman of District No. 49 is about to close He has no chance of re-election, and that accounts for the manner in which he has acted of late.

There are four candidates for his place, including George W. Dunne, David J. Naughton, T. Shaw and Richard Rawley.

# Knights Against Brewers.

It is said that the Executive Board of District Assembly 49 has joined the Liquor Dealers' Associ ation of Brooklyn in the attempt to break up the Beer Brewers' Association and boycott Leavy & Britton because the latter discharged their union

# BLAINE CRIES "FREE TRADE."

HE IS INTERVIEWED IN PARIS ON THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF POLICY.

The Republican Leader Trots Out All the trade?" Old Scarecrows About Pauperizing American Labor and Ruining the Farmer If the War Tariff to Modified-He Would Take the Revenue Tax Off Tobacco and Bear Down Hard on Whiskey-An Issue.

[G. W. Smalley in To-Day's Pribune,] Paris, Dec. 7.-After reading an abstract of the President's message, laid before all Europe this to manufacture them cheaper than they do in morning, I saw Mr. Blaine and asked him if he would be willing to give his views upon the recommendation of the President in the form of a letter or interview. He preferred an interview, if I would agree to send him an intelligent shorthand reporter, with such questions as should give free scope for an expression of his views. The following lucid and powerful statement is the result. Mr. Blaine began by saving to the reporter:

"I have been reading an abstract of the President's message and have been especially interested | they do in England and France. But I am totally in the comments of the London papers. Those papers all assume to declare the message is a free trade manifesto and evidently are anticipating an enlarged market for English fabrics in the United States as a consequence of the President's recom mendations. Perhaps that fact stamped the character of the message more clearly than any words of mine can."

'You don't mean actual free trade withou duty ?" queried the reporter. No," repiled Mr. Blaine, " Nor do the Lon

don papers mean that. They simply mean that the President has recommended waat in the United States is known as a revenue tariff, rejecting the protective feature as an object and not even permitting protection to result freely as an incident to revenue duties, "

"I don't know that I quite comprehend that last

point," said the reporter.
"I mean," said Mr. Blaine, "that for the first time in the history of the United States the President recommends retaining the internal tax in order that the tariff may be forced down even below the fair revenue standard. He recommends that the tax on tobacco be retained, and thus that many millions annually shall be levied on a domestic product which would far better come from a tariff on foreign fabrics."

THE TOBACCO TAX SHOULD BE REPEALED. 'Then do you mean to imply that you would

favor the repeal of the tobacco tax ?" "Certainly; I mean just that," said Mr. Blaine. 'I should urge that it be done at once, even before the Christmas holidays. It would in the first place bring great relief to growers of tobacco all over the country, and would, moreover, materially lessen the price of the article to consumers. To bacco to millions of men is a necessity. The President calls it a luxury, but it is a luxury in no othe sense than tea and coffee are luxuries. It is well to remember that the luxury of yesterday becomes

a necessity of to-day. Watch, if you please, the number of men at work on the farm, in the coal mine, along the railroad, in the iron foundry, or in any calling, and you will find 95 in 100 chewing while they work. After each meal the same proportion seek the solace of a pipe or a cigar. These men not only pay the millions of the tobacco tax, but pay on every plug and every cigar an enhanced price which the tax enables the manufacturer and retailer to impose. The only excuse for such a tax is the actual necessity under which the Government found itself during the war, and the years immediately following. To retain the tax now in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally flow from raising the same amount of money on foreign imports is certainly a most extraordinary policy for our Government,"

THE WHISKEY TAX SHOULD BE RETAINED. "Well, then, Mr. Blaine, would you advise the

repeal of the whiskey tax also ?" No, I would not. Other considerations those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whiskey. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whiskey is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrough by high license in many States if the National Government neutralizes the good effect by making whiskey within reach of every one at 20 cents a gallon. Whiskey would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the Government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the Nihilists. It would destroy high license a

once in all the States. WHISKEY SHOULD PAY FOR COAST DEPENCES. "Whiskey has done a vast deal of harm in the United States. I would try to make it do some on the seaboard. In view of the powerful letter addressed to the Democratic party on the subject of fortifications by the late Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. in 1885. I am amazed that no attention has been paid to the subject by the Democratic Administration. Never before in the history of the world has any government allowed great cities on the seaboard, like New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco to re-

main absolutely defenceless." IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAIL

"But," said the reporter, "you don't tkink we are to have war in any direction?" "Certainly not," said Mr. Blaine. "Neither, I resume, did Mr. Tilden when he wrote his remarkable letter. But we should change a remote chance into an absolute impossibility. If our weak and exposed points were strongly fortified. If today we had by any chance even such a war as we had with Mexico our enemy could procure from clads in Europe that would mesnee our great cities with destruction or lay them under contri-

"But would not our fortifying now possibly look

as if we expected war?' " Why should it any more than the fortification made seventy or eighty years ago by our grandwhen they guarded themselves against successful attack from the armaments of that day? We don't necessarily expect a burgiar because we lock our d ors at night, but if by any possibility a burglar comes it contributes vastly to our peace of mind and our sound sleep to feel that he can't get in."

HOUSES AND PARMS PAY TOO MUCH TAX. "But after the fortification should be constructed would you still maintain the tax on whiskey ?" "Yes," said Mr. Blaine, "so long as there is

whiskey to tax I would tax it, and when the Na-tional Government should have no use for the money I would divide the tax among the members of the Federal Union with the specific abject of lightening the tax on real estate. The houses and farms of the whole country pay too large a proportion of the total taxes. If ultimately relief could be given in that direction it would, in my judgment, be a wise and beneficent policy. Some nonest but misguided friends of temperance have urged that the Government should not use the the profit is all our own. The genuine free money derived from the tax on whiskey. My reply is that the tax on whiskey by the Federal Government, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform by puting it beyond the reach of so many. The amount of whiskey consumed in the United States per capita to-day is not more than 40 per cent. of that

consumed thirty years ago," "Besides your general and sweeping oppositi to the President's recommendation, have you any

further specific objection?" "Yes," answered Mr. Blaine; "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, the sheep

break down wool-growing and be dependent on foreign countries for the blanket under which we sleep and the coat that covers our backs, is not

wise policy for the National Government to en-

THE OLD BUGABOO. "Do you think it the President's recommendation was adopted it would increase our export

" Possibly in some few articles of pecular con struction it might, but it would increase our import trade tenfold as much in the great staple fabrics, in wootlen and cotton goods, in iron, in steel, In all the thousand and one shapes in which they are wrought. How are we to export staple fabrics to the markets of Europe unless we make them cheaper than they do in Europe, and how are we Europe, unless we get cheaper labor than they have in Europe ?"

"Then you think that the question of labor underlies the whole subject?" "Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaiffe. "It is, in fact, the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every de partment to work as cheaply and live as poorly in the United States as similar workmen in Europe we can, of course, manufacture just as cheaply as opposed to a policy that would entail such re financial revolution, one that would bring untold

"Yes, but might not the great farming class be benefited by importing articles from Europe instead of buying them at higher prices at home?" "The moment," answered Mr. Blaine, "you begin to import freely from Europe you drive our own workmen from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product and decreasing steadily the large home demand which is constantly enlarging as

market with his products and tending constantis to lower pricess. TRYING TO SCARE THE FARMERS. "Yes, but the foreign demand for farm products would be increased in like ratio, would it not?"

home manufacturers enlarge. That of course,

works great injury to the farmer, glutting the

" Even suppose it were," said Mr. Blaine, "how do you know the source from which it will be supplied. The tendency in Russia to-day and in the Asiatic possessions of England is toward a large increase of the grain supply, the grain being raised by the chespest possible labor. Manufacturing countries will buy their breadstuffs where they car get them cheapest, and the enlarging of the home market for the American farmer being checked, he would search in vain for one of the same value. His foreign sales are already checked by the area competition abroad. There never was a time when the increase of a large home market was so valuable to him. The best proof is that the farmers are prosperous in proportion to the nearness of manu icturing centres, and a protective tailff tends to spread manufactures. In Ohio and Indiana, for example, though not classed as manufacturing States, the annual value of fabrics is larger than

the annual value of agricultural products." [At this point Mr. Binine entered into an explana ion of the low tariff of 1846 and its results, claiming that its temporary illusory prosperity was followed by years of depression and distress. Polk recommended the tariff of 1846 on precisely the same ground that President Cleveland recom mends a similar enactment now, namely, the surplus in the Treasury was menacing the prosperity of the country. History is repeating itself."] HE WOULD MAKE NO CHANGE.

The interview continues: "Do you mean to unply that there should be no reduction of the national revenue?"

"No, what I have said implies the reverse. would reduce it by a prompt repeal of the tobacco in the tariff not to reduce protection, but wisely "Would you explain your meaning more fully?"

"I mean," said Mr. Blaine, "that no great ystem of revenue like our tariff can operate with fliciency and equity unless the changes of trade e closely watched and the law promptly adapted to those changes. But I would make no change hat should impair the protective character of the whole body of the tariff mws. Four years ago, in the act of 1883, we made changes of the character I have tried to indicate. If such changes were made, and the fortification of our seacoast thus indertaken at a very moderate annual outlay, no surplus would be found after that already accumu ated had been disposed of. The outlay of money on fortifications, while doing great service to th

country, would give good work to many men. "But what about the existing surplus?" " The abstract of the message I have seen," re plied Mr. Blaine, "contains no reference to that point. I, therefore, make no comment further than to indorse Mr. Fred Grant's remark that a

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. The reporter repeated the question whether the President's recommendation would not, if adopted, give us the advantage of a large increase in ex

"I only repeat," answered Mr. Blaine, "that it would vastly enlarge our imports, while the only export it would seriously increase would be out cold and silver. That would flow out bounteously, ust as it did under the tariff of 1846. The Presi lent's recommendation enacted into law would result, as did an experiment in drainage of a man who wished to turn a swamp into a productive field. He dug a drain to a neighboring river, bu it happened, unfortunately, that the level of the river was higher than the level of the swamp. The consequence need not be told. A parallel would be found when the President's policy in attempting to open a channel for an increase of exportshould simply succeed in making way for a deluging inflow of fabrics to the destruction of home in

dustry." OUR OWN MARKET FOR OUR OWN PEOPLE. " But don't you think it important to increase

our export trade ?" "Undoubtedly; but it is vastly more important

not to lose our own great market for our own people in the vain effort to reach the impossible. It is not our foreign trade that has caused the wonderful growth and expansion of the Republic It is the vast domestic trade between thirty-eight States and e ght Territories, with their population of, perhaps, 62,000,000 to-day. The whole amount of our export and import trade together has never, think, reached \$1,900,000,000 any one year. Ou internal home trade on 130,000 miles of railway, along 15,600 miles of ocean coast, over the five great lakes and along 20,000 miles of navigable rivers, reaches the enormous annual aggregate of more than \$40,000,000,000, and perhaps this year

\$50,000,000,000, ILLIMITABLE PRES TRADE AT HOME. "It is into this illimitable trade, even now in its infancy and destined to attain a magnitude not dreamed of twenty years ago, that the Europeans are struggling to enter. It is the heritage of the American people, of their children and their children's children. It gives an absolutely free trade over a territory nearly as large as all Europe, and trader appears unable to see or comprehend that this con inental trade-not our exchanges with Europe-is the great source of our prosperity President Cieveland now plainly proposes a polic that will admit Europe to a share of this trade. A NEW POLITICAL ECONOMY NEEDED.

"But you are in favor of extending our oreign trade, are you not ?" " Certainly I am, in all practical and advantage-

ous ways, but not on the principle of the free traders, by which we shall be constantly exchanging dollar for dime. Morcover, the foreign trade i often very defusive. Cotton is manufactured in the city of my residence. If a box of cotton goods i sent 200 miles to the Province of New Brunswick, it is foreign trade. If shipped 17,000 miles round Cape Horn to Washington Territory it is domestirade. The magnitude of the Union and the infculture among farmers throughout the Union. To

mensity of its internal trade require a new political CAN AFFORD TO COMPETE. conomy. The treatises written for States do not grasp our peculiar situation."

THINKS THE SOUTH NEEDS PROTECTION. "How will the President's mes-age be taken in the South?" "I don't dare to answer that ques tion. The truth has been so long obscured by cer tain local questions of unreasoning prejudice that nobody can hope for industrial enlightenment among their leaders just yet. But in my view the South above all sections of the Union needs a protective tariff. The two Virginias, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia have enormous resources and facilities for developing and handling manufactures. They cannot do anything without pre-ection. Even progress so vast as some of these States have made will be checked if the President's message is enacted into law. Their Senators and Representatives can prevent it, but they are so used to follow ing anything labelled 'Democratic' that very probably they will follow the President and blight the progress already made. By the time some of the Southern States get free iron ore and coal, while tobacco is taxed, they may have occasion

trade to their local interests." THE FALLACY OF ADMITTING RAW MATERIAL. Will not the President's recommendation to

down and calculate the value of Democratic free

admit raw material find strong support?" " Not by wise protectionists in our time. Perhaps some greedy manufacturers may think that with free coal or free iron ore they can do great things, but if they should succeed in trying will, as the boys say, catch it on the rebound. If the home trade in raw material is destroyed or seriously injured ratiroads will be the first to feel it. If that vast interest is crippled in any direction the financial fabric of the whole country will feel it quickly and seriously. If any man can give a reason why we should arrange the tariff to favor the raw material of other countries in a competition against our material of the same kind, I should like to hear it. Should that recommendation of the President be approved it would turn 100,000 American laborers out of employment before it had been a year in operation. "

A PULL AND PAIR CONTEST ON THE ISSUE. What must be the marked and general effect

of the President's message ?" "It will bring the country where it ought to be brought—to a full and fair contest on the question of protection. The President himself makes it the one issue by presenting no other in his message. I think it well to have the question settled. The Democratic party in power is a standing menace to the industrial prosperity of the country. That menace should be removed or the policy i foreshadows should be made certain. Nothing is so mischievous to business as uncertainty, nothing so paralyzing as doubt."

### BRIEF GLIMPSES OF SOCIETY. The marriage of Mr. Harry Foote Hodges, of the

Engineer Corps of the United States Army, and Miss Alma Reynolds took place at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Stocum, 37 East Sixty-fifth street, at noon to-day. The Rev. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. officiated. The wedding-gown was of French faille, made with train and V-corsage, with full front trimming of point lace. The tulie veil was fastened with diamond pansles, the gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of lilles of the valley. Miss Mary Reynolds was the maid of honor. The best man was Mr. Clair Hodges, of Boston, a prother of the groom. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. Miss Ledyard and Miss Olivia Slocum held white ribbons to form an aisie. The bride and groom stood during the ceremony under canopy of smilax, from which a bell hung. Among the numerous friends who attended the reception were: Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Hodges and the Messrs. and Misses Hodges, of Boston; Dr. Hodges, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Ledyard, Dr. Grayson, Mrs. S. S. L'Hommedieu, Gen. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Col. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. Wickham, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mrs. Post, Miss Post, Mrs. H. H. Baxter, Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ellis, Lieut. C. P. Townsley, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Col. McAlpine and Lieut. John Millis.

The wedding of Mr. Warren Ward Brooks and Miss Elizabeth Skillman, daughter of Mr. J. P. Skillman, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock at the West Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Paxton will officiate. The bride will wear a white moire gown with train, front draperies of duchesse lace, V corsage and elbow sieeves. The tulle veil will be fastened with diamonds. The diamone pendant worn was a gift from her father. She will carry a borquet of roses and illies. Miss Virginia Leeds will be the maid of honor. Miss Kitty Bostwick and Miss Beila Barker will be the bridesmal is, Mr. Eiward Murray will be the best man. Messrs. Henry Skillman, Edward Ellsworth, Charles Rouss, G. Berckmans, George F. Hinton and Hawley Clapp will be the ushers. A reception will follow the wedding at the home of the bride's parents, 56 West Forty-ninth street.

Mr. Henry Schaefer and Miss Marie F. Charlock will be married at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Parker Morgan will officiate. The bridal gown will be of white tulle over French faille, with V corsage, The tulle veil will be fastened with diamond plns. She will carry white rosebuds and lilles of the valley. Miss Estelle C. Ogden will be the maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Herbert Seymour will be the best man. Mr. Victor Philitus and Mr. James L. Ogden, jr., will be the ushers. Mrs. S. B. Schieffelin, of 968 Madison avenue, will give three large receptions, as she has for sev crai years past, on three successive days. The

Mrs. John Wells, of 12 West Ninth street, will give a tea this afternoon. Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, of 9 Lexington avenue, will give a reception in January in honor of Mr.

first will be this afternoon, when Mrs. Chapin and Miss Ethel Dodge will assist in receiving. Satur-

lay's reception will be for young people.

and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt.

this evening.

The Governor of New Jersey will give the first of we receptions this afternoon at his home in Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. J. E. Martin of 42 East Sixty-second street, will give a reception on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Ralph Brandreth will give a theatre party, followed by a supper and dance at the Normandie,

The engagement of Mr. E. Robbins Walker and Miss Pearsail, daughter of Thomas W. Pearsall, is A fair in aid of aged women will be held in the ballroom of the Brunswick to-day and will con-

tinue until Saturday evening. It is under the

patronage of Mrs. Thomas Rutter and other

ominent ladies. The Rev. and Mrs. Philip A. H. Brown, of East Twelfth street, will give a reception to-day to introduce Miss Carter.

norrow evening at the home of Mr. F. Brevoort Allin, 214 West Fifty-ninth street. Mrs. C. S. Day, of 420 Madison avenue, will give an afternoon reception to-day, followed by a dance

The Marion Club will give a "sociable" to

The Manhattan Athletic Club will give a ladies' day and musicale this afternoon from 2 to o'clock. The Elke' Annual Session

The Grand Lodge of the Benevolent Protective

Order of Elks, representing more than seventy-

five lodges from all parts of the United States, will hold its annual session at Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, on Sunday, Dec. 11. On account of the Masonic fair in the Temple the Grand Lodge will reconvene on Mon-day, Dec. 19, at Charendon Hail, 116 East Thir-teenth street, and complete its labors. Judge Rapallo Still Very Ill. Judge Rapallo continues to be a fretty sick man, although his condition has improved slightly since

the first day of his illness. His physician said this morning that he passed a comfortable night and this morning was no worse.

# About two years ago the Musical Mutual

Protective Union of this city created a sensation through its counsel, Horatio King, by demanding of Secretary Whitney the withdrawal of the Marine Band of the United States steamer New Hampshire from the Newport Casino, from which J. M. Lander and his orchestral members of the Musical Union had been discharged by the Casino

HOW GOVERNMENT MUSICIANS CUT DOWN

THE SCALE OF PRICES.

They Are Allowed to Increase Their Pay by

Playing for Private and Public Entertain.

ments-The Matter to Be Brought Before

the Present Congress by the National

League of Musicians-Many Complaints.

governors for economical reasons. Appropos of that effort on the part of the executive officers of the Musical Union to put a stop to the competition of the enlisted naval as stop to the competition of the enlisted naval and army musicians with the citizen musicians, a great deal of discussion has since arisen, and musicians all over the country have communicated additional grievances arising out of the employment of the naval and military bands to the expulsion of the civil organizations and individuals. The matter has become of such serious importance that it has been taken in hand by the National League of Musicians, and that body will endeavor, through regularly appointed deledeavor, through regularly appointed dele-gates, to bring the matter before Congress at the present session with a view toward ob-taining such legislation as will put an end to

the competition complained of.

A prominent member of the Musical Union, who was on the Executive Board when the Newport affair came up and who was also a delegate to the National League Convention, held last March in Chicago, said to a World venoties to day.

reporter to-day:

"It is not so much about the mere employment of the military and naval bands that we complain, but the fact that they play at rates much below those of the citizen musicians. This cutting under our figures by men who are in the employ of the Government and who are fed and clothed and sheltered out of the funds paid in taxes by the citizens has become intolerable and must be stopped by We have complaints from Washington,

"We have complaints from Washington, St. Louis, San Francisco and right here at home. The Brooklyn Navy-Yard Band, controlled by Luciano Conterno and sons, advertise in a local newspaper for business and have, of course, a decided advantage in competing with our members for engagements outside of the Navy-Yard.

"The Fort Hamilton Military Band has also filled many private and public engagements at rates below those which we can afford to play for.

"The United States Army Military Depot Band at David's Island also has been putting in its time and music to the disadvantage of our members.

"Bandmaster Fred ter Linden, now at West Point, led the David's Island Band on the occasions referred to. Latterly he has appealed the West Point, the date of the party Band is a party bear and the surface of the state of the party bear and the surface of the surf

the occasions referred to. Latterly he has employed the West Point Band in perform-ing at public and private places, notably last October during the firemen's parade at

Yonkers.
"The Government authorities permit this "The Government authorities permit this sort of competition in order to increase the pay of the army and navy musicians, who receive but small pay from the Government.

"At West Point a first-class musician gets \$34 a month and one ration a day; second-class, \$20 and a ration, and third-class, \$17 and a ration. The leader at West Point is not an enlisted man.

"Men of other professions, trades and various vocations, who are in the army and navy, are not permitted to perform work in competition with civilians, a regulation expressly prohibiting it. Why should the enlisted musicians be excepted from the rule?"

PLAGUE OF THE PRODICIES.

An Alarming Increase in the Supply of Children With Musical Genius. Frank L. Perley, Lew Dockstader's new manager, took a big responsibility upon his shoulders when he advertised for a musical prodigy. Since Mr. Perley's desire has been known the highways and the byeways have swarmed with prodigies, and "a plague of

prodigies" as virulent as the ancient invasion of frogs and locusts have been threatened. Mr. Perley devoted himself yesterday to eading letters and examining photographe took brief intervals for refreshments. his terrible task diminished his appetite. He was a wretched man.

Here was a letter he received from Newark:

it flattery to say that he plays just as well as people tell me Hoffmann plays. I am sure it was not necessary to go to Europe to get a musical prodigy after hearing my boy play. This came from the National Hotel, Bow-

In looking over THE WORED I noticed your ad. In looking over THE WORED I noticed your adfor a musical produgy. I cisim to be a musical
produgy. My line in music do not lay in the plano
or other instrument of torture, but in singing. I
nave a beatiful base voice. " If you heard
me sing "Sweet Violets" or "The Last Rose of
Summer" you would wisn it was planted o'er my
grave. You can refer to my neighbors who live
three or four blooks away. All others have moved,
so they remarked my voice was heavenly and
should be heard only there.

One applicant signed himself Campanini
O'Rourkey. Here is a letter that came from
the New York Juvenile Asylum;
Enclosed please find picture of my little daughter.

Enclosed please find picture of my little daughter Gussie, the largest of two. She is ten years, can imitate difficult music on the piano by ear. I don't think her equal is in this country. Her hair is short, can be parted on one side, and dressed in toy's clothes if necessary. Can be seen at my house after school hours.

Mr. Perley pointed to this effusion:

I have read your advertisement regarding a mu-sical prodigy impersonating Josef Hofmann. I they to state that I have a brother 14 years of age who equals Hofmann in playing and surpasses him in improvising. He is a composer and made his first appearance in public at the age of seven "The next thing to be done," said Mr.

Perley, solemnly, as he wiped the dews from his from his forehead, "is to advertise for

children who are not prodigies. I can believe that I should receive any answers The Trinity Evening School, Miss Florence Brady has been elected president of the Excelsior Literary Association of Trinks Evening School. This school is held at 90 Trinity

Evening School. This school is held at 90 Trinity place and is entirely free. It is virtually a high school for the lower part of the city. There are classes in German, telegraphy, short-hand, pensansulp, arithmetic and bookkeeping. The sessions are from 7. 30 to 9. 30 r. M. Classes for grids are held Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; for boys, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Rev. Dr. G. H. Surling is principal and Prof. Hendrickson, Prof. Huff and Prof. Lamson, assistant teachers. Ladies' Day at the Manhattan Athletic The handsome Fifth avenue home of the Man hattan Athletic Club was thronged with fair friends

of the members this afternoon. There was an en-joyable entertainment, in which Harry Pautton, Alice J. Shaw, Sig. Brocolini, H. A. Kundson, W. D. Robertson, Kitty Berger, Joseph Haworth, J. Allen Preisch, A. M. Bagley, Isaac Wessel and others assisted. Kent Alive by His Iron Will. Major Haggerty's pluck and endurance have stood him in good stead for the past three weeks. He physician reports that but for his iron will be would have died long ago. The condition of Major Haggerty was considerably improved when a WORLD reporter called at the house this morning, and the family feel very much encouraged by the change,

The Navy-Yard Inquiry. The inquiry into the sale of old material at the

Navy-Yard was continued in the Lyceum Building at 10,30 o'clock this morning. The hearing was private. Thus far the examination of witnesses has been the only thing done.